Vol. VII. FEBRUARY, 1916 No. 2

# The Woman Voter

## Convention Number

*Stock Accounting in the Party*

*State Wide Zeal for 1917*

*The Women's City Club*

*Published Monthly*
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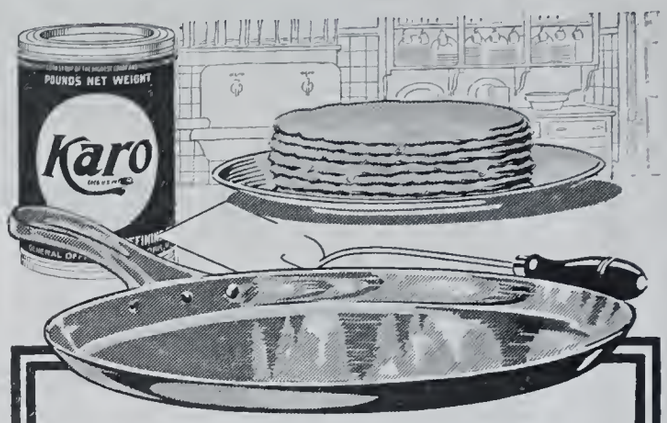


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# THE WOMAN VOTER

PUBLISHED BY

**The Woman Suffrage Party, New York City**

FLORENCE WOOLSTON, Editor

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**THE WOMAN VOTER**

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*Nancy E. Barnhart*

# THE WOMAN VOTER

## FEBRUARY, 1916

### 1917

THE bill for a 1917 referendum on woman suffrage is now in the Judiciary Committee. The New York State Woman Suffrage Party has opened headquarters in Albany for work during the legislative session.

Groups of women, representing the Assembly Districts throughout the State are making frequent calls upon their representatives in Albany. It is expected that the Judiciary Committee will soon present a favorable report and the bill will be introduced in the Senate by the Honorable George H. Whitney and in the Assembly by the Honorable H. E. Brereton.

### VICTORY FOR WOMEN DOCTORS

COMMISSIONER KINGSBURY has given the women doctors of New York their first opportunity to serve as members of a public hospital staff. He has appointed Dr. Cornelia C. Brant, Dr. Mary L. Lines and Dr. Mabel C. Sisson as regular members of the Cumberland Street Hospital staff, in Brooklyn.

"I am extremely glad to have had the opportunity of introducing women physicians to the medical staffs of our public hospitals," said the Commissioner. "Now that the first step has been taken, I think that the custom will be established gradually in New York. Personally, I know of several other women physicians who would give splendid service on a hospital staff. If my advisory committee has succeeded in nothing but in opening the portals of the hospital to women physicians on an equal basis with men, the many hours of labor spent on this proposition will not have been given in vain."

### AN OPENING DOOR

COMMENTING on Commissioner Kingsbury's appointment of three women hospital physicians, *The New York Tribune* said:

In naming three women physicians to the reorganized staff of the Cumberland Street Hospital in Brooklyn, Charities Commissioner Kingsbury has adopted a course for which the feminine portion of the medical contingent has long pleaded. This is said to be the first appointment of women to regular staff places in a public hospital, although there is now a woman ambulance surgeon at Bellevue, and she has had predecessors of her own sex there. In any case, it seems a logical and sensible policy, which might well be extended.

Such appointments, whether of men or women, must always be justified by the individual's attainments. There seems no good reason why women should be barred from this official pursuit of their professional activities when they are widely recognized in private practice; and the addition of a woman or two to all the public hospital staffs might well prove to be a strength instead of a weakness. . . . This departure marks a new opportunity for women in the field of professional labor which must be greatly encouraging to them.

### THE LARGER HOUSECLEANING

IN line with the general policy of the New York City administration by which women have held positions of responsibility in the city departments, Commissioner Fetherston has appointed five women inspectors to the Department of Street Cleaning.

"New York is nothing more than a large private house," said the Commissioner. "With the aid of natural housecleaners I'm certain that New York will get a good scrubbing in the future."

The special work of the new inspectors will be fighting against the untidiness of trade waste. They will see that stores, factories, hotels, everything but private houses, make a proper disposition of waste.

Deputy Commissioner Clark also believes that women are fitted to be city housekeepers.

"Women have made good in such work when taken on by charity commissions, and I believe that they will make a success of it when they are doing it on a municipal scale," he said. "It appears to me a work which is especially fitted to them."

---

In Oklahoma on New Year's Day over two thousand Osage Indians became full citizens as the result of a decision handed down by Federal Judge Hudson, and all over the country in consequence suffragists renew their plea: "If Indians can vote not why women?"

## FEDERAL BILL REPORTED

THE Senate Committee on woman suffrage presented a favorable report on the Susan B. Anthony amendment, January 8th. Calling attention to the fact that the nation nearly half a century ago determined to restrict state authority over the ballot by abolishing the disqualification of color, the report states that there is no reason why the policy should not be continued by abolishing the disqualification of sex.

The report further points out that the government of the United States is one of delegated powers, saying, in part:

"Manhood suffrage has been from time to time extended. Every enlargement of the franchise has been a natural and logical development of the principle of popular sovereignty. We may assume that universal male suffrage is an established factor in our system of government.

"In our opinion, every argument and every principle upon which universal manhood suffrage rests demands the extension of its privileges and responsibilities to women. They are subject to the laws, are taxed for the support of government and subject, with men, to a common political destiny. They comprise 50 per cent. of our population. They are citizens in all other respects. Together with the men, they constitute the people. In patriotism, intelligence, devotion to welfare of the government, and in capacity for franchise, they are in no wise inferior to men.

"Neither logically nor justly, therefore, can unlimited suffrage be recognized as an essential to our Republican form of government, and its existence at the same time be limited to one-half of the people, arbitrarily segregated from the other half by the accident of sex.

"Woman's activities, her participation, sacrifices, and her misfortunes in the great conflict now raging over three continents, have for all time disposed of the contention that she should not be armed with the ballot because she cannot wield the sword. She has taken man's place in all the industrial pursuits of organized society, she has maintained his government, manufactured his ammunition, observed and enforced his laws, operated his machines, bound up his wounds, buried his dead, and has been his comrade in arms upon the firing line. Man has become conscious of her powerful co-operation in war. He will soon recognize the justice of her demands to share his burden in public affairs in times of peace."

The report was signed by Senators Thomas, Owen, Ransdell and Hollis (Democrats), and Sutherland and Jones (Republicans). Senator Catron (Republican), of New Mexico, dissented.

## NEW HONORS FOR DR. DAVIS

THE first woman to serve as head of a great city department in New York has made good. She has done her work so well that, with the new year, she assumes a position of greater responsibility and opportunity. In accepting the resignation of Dr. Katharine B. Davis as Commissioner of Correction, in order to appoint her head of the new Parole Board, Mayor Mitchel made it clear that the new office was in the nature of a promotion.

"I have selected Dr. Davis," said Mayor Mitchel, "and she will occupy the principal position of leadership. By temperament, by training and by experience she is the best fitted person I can find for the position. Her splendid constructive work as Superintendent of the State Reformatory for women at Bedford Hills marked her out as the best fitted to do the work I had in mind in the Department of Correction. The signal success of her work as Commissioner of Correction is now well known to all. Because of that work and because I want the vast powers of the Parole Commission placed in safe and sane hands, it is gratifying to me to be able to announce Dr. Davis's appointment to that commission."

*Judge.*

Keep it up, girls; he isn't stone deaf!

"There is no violent change involved in my resigning the Commissionership of the Department of Correction to become chairman of the new Parole Board," said Dr. Davis in a recent interview. "As far as the main purpose I am striving for is concerned, it is merely another step along the same road I have been traveling for a long time. And with the same object in view."

This road of Dr. Davis' is one that leads to better understanding and treatment of men and women lawbreakers. It has a new penology as its goal. Fifteen years ago, when Dr. Davis was asked to take charge of Bedford Hills Reformatory for Women, it was on condition that she could make it a school, not a prison. That has been the spirit of her work in the Department of Correction, and the new position offers even greater opportunity for reform in the treatment of prisoners.

The Parole Board, according to the new parole law which went into effect January 1st of this year, has power to parole, conditionally release, discharge, retake or reimprison inmates of any workhouse or reformatory under the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction who has been committed under an indeterminate sentence. The same power belongs to the board with reference to prisoners sent to the penitentiary, but in penitentiary cases the committing judge must approve the parole.

"The details of the new system have not been worked out except in a tentative way," said Dr. Davis in an interview with a reporter on *The New York Times*, "but, roughly speaking, an applicant will be obliged to show five reasons, good ones, for being released on parole. There must be a certificate from the physician of the institution that the prisoner is in as good physical condition as is possible under the conditions prevailing in that institution. His record prior to sentence will be another factor; conduct in the prison a third thing to consider; his industry and skill as a workman in the institution a fourth, and the probability of his getting work upon his release will be the final and perhaps most important question involved in each individual case that comes before the board."

# State Wide Zeal For 1917

## HARRIET BURTON LAIDLAW

THE determination, the high purpose, the able plans of leaders and captains throughout all the Assembly Districts of the State attest to the unquenched zeal, the unconquered ardor of the men and women in our great organization. The rigors of the 1915 campaign seem forgotten, and every plan and purpose, all our organization machinery are being turned to the issues of the 1917 campaign. Probably one reason for this is that the new campaign has not been imposed from above by a committee or a body of officers, but the demand for it has emanated in general committee meetings and popular conventions from the rank and file of our organization. It is we officers who are carrying out the behests of our constituents throughout the State in pushing for the resubmission of the Woman Suffrage Amendment.

The spirit of consecration and self-sacrifice among the rank and file is an inspiration to those who are guarding the general fortunes of the State campaign. All our leaders are carefully checking up the results of their past work, frankly facing their local deficiencies and building on the foundation already laid a finer and surer campaign structure than they had before.

Various headquarters are being opened throughout the State. In New York City the Recruiting Station at 663 Fifth Avenue is in full swing. There daily workers respond to the newly awakened public interest which has been manifested ever since election day as well as to the desire of the old suffragists for new work. Whether it be the reception tendered to our State Chairman, Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse on Saturday, January 22nd, or a class for new speakers under the auspices of our Educational Section (the Equal Franchise Society); or an afternoon tea conference of some committee which is working on the great ball to be held at Madison Square Garden on March 7th, which is in the hands of the Publicity Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, with Mrs. John Blair in command; or whether it is just a busy afternoon of clerical work, the women are rallying to the Recruiting Station with that unique devotion and unselfish desire to serve so characteristic of the suffrage movement.

AS the legislators descend the steps of the Capitol in Albany on the South corner of Hawk Street and Washington Avenue they cannot escape seeing a gay campaign flag of blue, white and yellow and the brightly decorated windows of the new Albany headquarters for legislative work. Albany suffragists are planning if possible to make the headquarters a permanent one after our legislative season, which we hope will be short and snappy, is over. The Assembly District leaders of Albany are Mrs. Charles S. Leavitt, 1st A. D., and Mrs. Edward V. Colbert, 2nd A. D. Arrangement has been made that Mrs. Colbert shall be special headquarters manager and hostess, assisted by a splendid corps of Albany women, while Mrs. Leavitt has consented to take the ardous post of chairman of the legislative work, being on hand at the Capitol every day during the legislative season ready to notify the New York headquarters of every turn in the procedure as far as it affects the Woman Suffrage Amendement.

On the evening of the opening of the Legislature, January 4th, we were in Albany in full force, led by Mrs. Whitehouse. Arrangements had already been made that our bill should be introduced in the Senate by Senator George H. Whitney and by Assemblyman Henry E. H. Brereton in the Assembly.

The following week, January 11th, Mrs. Odgen Mills Reid and I called upon Senator Whitney and Assemblyman Brereton and urged them to introduce the bill that evening. It was duly introduced in both houses and is now reposing in the Judiciary Committee, from whence we hope to have it submitted for the third reading at a very early date.

The discussion on the floor of the Assembly it is believed will be a brief political discussion. In fact the interesting aspect of our approach to the Legislature this year is that there is very little arguing on the suffrage question, but only on political considerations and technical considerations in reference to the submission of the Amendment.

When all the States of the Union shall agree to give to woman her proper place in the nation and her rightful influence, this nation will be better and more evenly balanced.

At present Uncle Sam on his tightrope has rather a hard time of it, and no wonder.

Man and woman should be to the nation what the right and left lobes of the brain are in the individual.

Too much weight on one side or the other is bad for both sides.—*Los Angeles Evening Herald.*

I need hardly say how vital at this time it is that any of our Legislators, who have the advisability of the submission of the Amendment under consideration, should hear from their constituents concerning the demand for resubmission, which we know so much better in many cases than the Assemblyman himself knows, does exist.

Groups of women from the southern and northern parts of the State have flocked weekly to Albany, where we have been met in the Capitol by the group of Albany workers. Miss Mary V. Hun, Mrs. Frederick Townsend, Mrs. Andrew MacFarland, Mrs. McNaughton Miller, Mrs. J. A. Clark, and Mrs. Joseph Gavit have been among the faithful local workers who have rallied to the legislative work activities. Mrs. C. J. Nordstrom, Miss Kathryn Starbuck and Miss Harriet May Mills are among the women from the Northern part of the State who have come down to Albany. Groups of Brooklyn women, headed by Mrs. H. Edward Dreier and Mrs. George Notman, have called upon the representatives from Brooklyn. Assemblymen, not only from Manhattan, but throughout the State, have been interviewed by groups of Manhattan women under the leadership of Mrs. Whitehouse. Mrs. Alice Duer Miller and Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid are among those who have weekly repaired to the halls of legislation on the hill.

WE have found the Assembly in Albany a notably fine and able body of legislators. Many young men of high standing in business and professional life seem more and more to be entering into the legislative life of our State. We are therefore the more surprised now and again to find some of the young men of this calibre not yet converted to the suffrage cause. Our women on several occasions have expressed their surprise to see *young* men who are not as a matter of course suffragists. As one goes through the lobbies of the Capitol one catches many interesting bits of conversation. As I passed one group last week I was amused to hear one of our women who was talking very earnestly with such a young man, say in tones of surprise and admonition, "Why, but I thought that anti-suffragists were mostly old men! It is an *old* man's movement, is it not? However the case may be, certain it is that while our work in Albany is extremely encouraging and we have a majority who will vote on the submission of the Woman Suffrage Amendment, we feel that we state officers are not propertly representing the women of the various Assembly Districts of the State unless we try to convert every man in Albany to a friendly attitude toward the resubmission of the Woman Suffrage Amendment.

We hear various objections. Frequent among them is the surprise expressed that the suffragists want to have another campaign and "work so hard." One legislator said with real feeling and chivalry, "Why, I think we ought to protect the ladies from the rigors of another campaign."

However, one by one the Assemblymen are coming to realize that there is no substantial objection to the resubmission of the Woman Suffrage Amendment; they are beginning to realize, in many cases to their surprise, how strong the organized movement is back of the resubmission. They are realizing that there is no strong organized demand against resubmission while there is a stalwart and active organization backed by a tremendous public opinion in the electorate which is demanding the old American prerogative of the right to vote upon the measure themselves at a popular election.

Questions of this character are frequently asked us by legislators in Albany who are listed in our offices as doubtful or not favorable to the resubmission of the Woman Suffrage Amendment: "Since you have a majority already in the Legislature, why are you so anxious to get me also to vote 'yes' on the Suffrage Amendment?"

Our answer has been very prompt and definite. It has in many cases been to this effect: "We are now a very closely knit organization. In the election we ran like a second political party. We are organized like a third political party. All our officers and Assembly District leaders are more and more being brought to realize the technical work involved in this organization. We are becoming standardized to such an extent that in the headquarters of the Central Committees we have very drastic checking-up systems for the Assembly District. A district is 'rated' as it were on the basis of its enrollment of men and women, on the basis of the meetings it holds, the number of Election District captains it has, and on many other counts; and now one great basis of estimate is, what were the election returns on suffrage in that district? and the still more immediate question is, what is the Assemblyman's attitude toward the resubmission of the Woman Suffrage Amendment? It is a matter of chagrin to the large organized bodies of citizens, men and women alike, in an Assembly District where the local pride is growing in a healthy way, that the Assemblyman should have a 'good record' from our point of view.

"When we are about to come up to Albany from many an Assembly District where the women are largely workers of cramped means and no leisure, they come to us and say, 'We cannot send a woman up to Albany from our Assembly District at present. We have not the time nor the money,' and then, wistfully—'Will you see if you cannot do something to influence our Assemblyman and make him realize how much the people of his district want him to vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment.'"

Then we will add smilingly to the Assemblyman: "You see they are our constituents, and we feel that we owe a duty *toward them* in laboring with you this way."

I THINK it will be the testimony of every woman who has been in Albany that most courteous attention and most intelligent consideration of this question is being given by all our legislators. But we want no ungenerously small majority on the Woman Suffrage Amendment in the Legislature this year. The standard has already been set by the Legislature in voting unanimously to submit this amendment to the voters. We want no sense of bitterness, injustice or dissatisfaction in any Assembly District on the part of the large suffrage constituency there when the vote is taken in Albany because "our Assemblyman did not vote in favor of submitting the Amendment."

The first campaign and our present campaign has perhaps been especially unique among all the other eastern campaigns in the quality of pleasant relationships that have existed between the suffrage organizations and the powers that be, legislative and political.

Our experiences in Albany give us every assurance that these pleasant relations are to be continued. There must be no bitterness, no hard feeling anywhere, but we must go forward with the 1917 campaign with a strenuous sense of the fact that we still have a certain number of men to convert in New York State; that we are prepared to convert them; that while we realize it is a great burden upon us, it is one we are ready to assume in the most comradely and good-natured spirit. From the day that we began our campaign to the evening when the watchers and pickets returned from the polling places, we have had every reason to feel a growing admiration for our New York State men, both in the rank and file of the electorate and where we have found them in official positions.

# THE WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

## Anne O'Hagan Shinn

WHAT, another?

No, not another. Another women's club, to be sure, and another organization of women for civic work, but something much more comprehensive than any of the women's clubs or organizations which New York has had in the past.

All that part of the world which takes the trouble to correct its inherited opinions by a trifling observation of facts has known for many years that women had organizing talent, that they were able to work whole-heartedly and unitedly for the ends which seemed good to them, and that they were able to stand that even more acid test of their capacity for co-operation—they were able to hold different opinions as to the best method of obtaining results without losing patience with one another, and without declaring that if their method were not adopted, the results might go by the board for all of them. Of course, in humoristic literature, this was not so. Your professional humorist, perhaps because of the underlying joke-destroying solemnity, has always been bitterly loath to part with a jest in the interest of truth. Consequently those persons who obtain their view of existence from the more traditional and merry forms of literature instead of from observation of facts are not altogether to blame if they still believe that women's interests are narrow and that they have never outgrown the childish attitude which says: "Very well, then, if you will not play my way, I'm going to take my dolls and go home."

But even before the wonderful exhibition of organizing talent afforded by the suffrage campaign of the past few years, New York had been full of examples of women's ability for co-operation. Probably to go back to an ancient, honorable and nearly universal expression of woman's talent for organization, there was not a church in the community which did not offer such an example in its women's auxiliary society. But the suffrage campaign was a dazzlingly conspicuous and stupendous example. Throughout it, each day saw more and more women of all classes come forward to testify that they were interested, not only in their own lives, but in the lives of all women and of all men—in the community life.

The Women's City Club is not, to be sure, a suffrage organization. There were antis on its organization committee of one hundred; there are doubtless many antis in its membership. But it is only just to assume that it is, in a way, an outgrowth of the suffrage movement. New York women, before the campaign, had shown themselves capable of united effort for this and for that object. During that campaign they showed themselves capable of magnificently united effort for every object relating to the life of the community—for that primarily is what a demand for the franchise means. If the five women who formed a provisional committee and called together the organization committee of one hundred had not known from their own experience of what vigor, what interest, what determination and cohesion women were capable, they would probably not have thought of forming a women's city club. If many of the hundred had not had similar experience through their suffrage work, they would probably not have felt inspired so enthusiastically to join with Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Mrs. Claudia Q. Murphy, and Mrs. Vladimir G. Simpkhovitch in undertaking the club. That their belief that the time was ripe for such an organization was not misplaced is shown by the fact that within a month after the issuing of the invitations to membership six hundred women had joined.

*Drawn by Eugene Higgins.* *The Masses.*

**Brains**

"Here it is in the paper. Ain't I been tellin' ya that women's brains ain't the equal o' man's."

THE aims of the club are briefly set forth in its foreword. It will offer "a practical vehicle of expression to the very general interest among women in the affairs of the municipality. It will provide a club house which shall be a centre for the civic interest of women. Such an organization, it is felt, will make it easier for women to initiate, support or oppose municipal movements, and to consider the various city problems as they present themselves, particularly those relating to women and children.

"An apartment on the top floor of the Vanderbilt Hotel has been taken on a sixteen months' lease. This, at a moderate price, gives club rooms, restaurant facilities, and the privilege of using, without extra charge, one of the large assembly rooms of the hotel for general meetings. Members of the club can obtain room and bath, connected with the club rooms for $2.50 a day. Although not an ideal arrangement, it seemed the wisest that the organization committee could make, until the size of the membership was known. It is felt, however, that the club ought to look forward to having at as early

a date as possible a club house of its own, large enough to accommodate its entire membership."

For the present, the classes of members in the Women's City Club are five—founders, for whom the initiation fee is one hundred dollars, and the membership fee twenty; charter members whose initiation fee is ten dollars and whose membership fee is twenty; house members with no initiation fee and with annual dues of twenty dollars; active members with no initiation fee and annual dues of five dollars, and non-resident members with no initiation fee and annual dues of ten dollars.

The organizers of the club have this to say in regard to these classes of membership: "Believing that there is a group of women who will not care to use the headquarters of the club, and who would like to participate in its actitvities, we have offered an active membership with dues smaller than would at present be practicable for all members. Every member of the club, except non-residents, will be entitled to vote at elections, to serve on all committees, and to attend at all meetings. It is to be noted, however, that every woman who is invited to join the club makes her own choice of membership."

Working committees and a program were adopted at a meeting of the organization committee on Nov. 29th, 1915, as follows: Committees—health, labor, education, city finance, transportation, housing, public safety, recreation, courts, social welfare, and general city government. Program—each committee is charged with the duty of following in such detail as possible the activity of the City or State Department covered by its subject, and the problem of law enforcement connected with such City or State Departments and with the laws relating to the general subject of the committees' activities. Outside of this work of organization and investigation, it is suggested that no committee should create any affirmative program or carry out the same, unless special circumstances make a more active program necessary. This is not, however, to prevent the committee co-operating with other organizations, or individuals, in supporting or opposing State or City legislation bearing upon its subject. No committee should create any affirmative program or support or oppose any legislation without submitting its proposed action to its executive committee of the club.

UP to the first of January, the following women had become founders of the Women's City Club: Mrs. John W. Alexander, Miss Beatrice Bend, Mrs. Sidney Borg, Mrs. Irving T. Bush, Mrs. Wendell T. Bush, Mrs. T. L. Chadbourne, Mrs. H. G. Chapman, Mrs. S. L. Cromwell, Mrs. J. H. Crowell, Mrs. L. L. Delafield, Miss Katherine Dreier, Miss Mary E. Dreier, Miss Alice Einstein, Mrs. William Einstein, Miss Ellen Garrigan, Miss Belle da Costa Greene, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Edward C. Henderson, Mrs. Albert Herter, Mrs. E. H. Hooker, Mrs. Joseph P. Knapp, Mrs. Thomas Lamont, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Wesley C. Mitchell, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Claudia Q. Murphy, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. George Notman, Mrs Henry Ollesheimer, Mrs. Charles J. Oppenheim, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, Mrs. Ernest Poole, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Miss H. F. Reid, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Miss Janet Scudder, Mrs. Henry Seligman, Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Joel E. Spingarn, Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Frank E. Vanderlip, Mrs. Henry Villard, Miss Grace Walker, Miss Mary E. Walker, Mrs. Felix Warburg, Miss Ysabella C. Waters and Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse The club rooms were opened for the inspection of members between January 24th and 31st. During that time the ticket for the first group of officers was posted, and on the 31st the election was held.

If the suffrage movement may claim, in a sense, to have mothered this club, it is equally sure that it will gain from the club. The more women come together for any serious purpose, the more certain they are to be converted or persuaded to the cause of women, which suffrage represents. The more they endeavor, with conscientiousness, intelligence and industry, but without the vote, to accomplish reforms, and to count in their community affairs, the more certain are they soon to reach the point at which they will demand the vote—that agency for making effective the conscientiousness, intelligence and industry of public spirited citizens.

# CLARITA'S FACT

## Alice Duer Miller

CLARITA is interested in a cause which is furthered, she tells me, by her standing on crowded street corners and giving out leaflets. As Clarita is a friend of mine (though I have no sympathy whatever with her cause), I sometimes join her on my way back from luncheon, and stand a little while beside her to protect her from the insults which, she insists, I am disappointed to find she never receives.

As I was standing thus the other day, I happened to say to her, "Give one to this man who is coming; he is just the serious, weighty sort of citizen whom you ought to convert to your cause."

"It's no use," said Clarita; "he has a beard. Men with beards never take leaflets."

This is the kind of ridiculous generalization of which Clarita is fond, and which is to me extremely irritating. I explained to her, with all the temperateness that a study of the law engenders, that what she said was nonsensical.

"Yes, isn't it?" she answered. "It's just a fact."

Here she offered the bearded man a leaflet; he refused it and passed.

Presently a policeman approached. I drew closer to Clarita, for in certain countries her cause has been known to have little differences with the police. I was prepared instantly to be of use. This policeman seemed to be an old friend of Clarita's, however—almost an older friend than I.

Still absently dealing out her little manifestos, she asked him, as soon as he came within earshot, why it was that bearded men would not take leaflets, and he, wiser than I, made no attempt to dispute the fact.

"Now, d'ye think," he said, "that women really prefer a man to wear a beard? My wife was saying to me last night——" and we were instantly launched into a discussion of the officer's domestic affairs, during which it came out that his wife, sister and daughter were all ardent supporters of Clarita's cause—a fact of which the officer seemed excessively proud, although he asserted that he himself was undecided.

When Clarita's attention again returned to me, she pointed out that men with whiskers took her literature gladly. But I had to confess that during the hour I had spent with her, not one single bearded

man accepted a leaflet, however engagingly Clarita tendered it.

There are a good many explanations to be offered, but none of them seem satisfactory. You may say that Clarita simply hypnotized me, as Indian fakirs are said to hypnotize audiences into seeing a man throw a rope in the air and disappear up it. Or you may think that a certain natural conservatism is indicated by growing a beard, though I can't for the life of me see why. Or you may think, as I suggested, that a man grows a beard to hide a too mobile facial expression, and that a sensitive nature is shocked by seeing a young girl giving out leaflets at a street corner.

I asked Clarita her explanation. It was none of the above.

"I think a man does feel differently after he grows a beard—more so, you know," she said.

But even this did not satisfy me. Since then I have asked many people—almost all my acquaintance, indeed—why it is that bearded men won't take leaflets. I have not found the answer, but I have learned something about the reaction of the human mind to a fact it cannot explain.

Most people say at once that it isn't true, although they admit that they have not made the experiment. Some are embarrassed and laugh, as if anything inexplicable must be a joke. Many hasten to close their minds to the notion, as they would close their doors to a stranger. A few, a very few, will toss the idea to and fro with me for a minute or two, and will attempt explanations as absurd as the fact itself. These I consider the companionable people of my acquaintance. I like to talk with them. One of them has a beard.

# WOMEN AND RECONSTRUCTION

"Thinking women of the world must set themselves about preparing for the task of reconstruction," said Lady Aberdeen, addressing the National Council of Women in Washington; "for to women, unhampered by the fetters which bind men, and possessed of a clarity of vision and simplicity of purpose confined to their sex, must fall the splendid opportunity of building international relations upon a sure and stable foundation."

SAYS F. W. Pethick Lawrence, writing on "After the War—What?" in *Votes for Women*:

"The worst of taking women out of their proper sphere and letting them help us with our work is that, when the work is done, they may be disagreeable about going back to their own sphere again. Also they are inclined to raise absurd questions about payment. As if it wasn't honor enough for them that they have been allowed to work at *our* work at all!

"After the war is all over and the munition works are closed down and the soldiers are discharged, there is likely to be something of a scramble for the few occupations that are not closed down, and then we shall see—— What shall we see?

"The House of Lords were talking about it the other day; and one or two of the Peers, who happened to remember that women were now at work in men's trades, were a little anxious about what was to become of all the women. But Lord Landsdowne disposed of all that. 'The place of the Englishwoman,' he said ('particularly of the wife and mother), was in her own home; he would be sorry to see any change in our social arrangements which would put an end to *that* state of things.

"But are we going to get them back there without a struggle? That's what *I* want to know. Some of them have had inculcated in them habits of reckless extravagance as a result of having a whole pound a week to spend—why, they have actually known what it was occasionally to have a square meal! Others will have become so inured to the exhausting labors of ticket collecting, bookkeeping, and the like, that they will imagine scrubbing floors all day too finicky and ladylike for them!

"Then, there are the women who have lost their chances of being wives and mothers—out there in Flanders or in Gallipoli. They will have to go single all their lives, and will object to being packed off to a home they haven't got. Then, there are the women who will marry some of the crippled men; they will claim to do work outside their home, and, what is more, they will want wages for doing it to keep themselves and their children.

"Of course, it isn't so bad as if women had got votes, because, as it is, we can always (in their interest) legislate them out of all the jobs we want to keep for ourselves. Heaven only knows what would happen if they had got the franchise by now! They might *insist* upon Parliament passing laws to open up all trades to women, just as the Glasgow women, by combining together, are forcing the Government to carry a Bill against increase of rent during the war. * * *

"And, then, there's no knowing but what they might be wanting to put into operation a host of new fangled notions about children—things which the medical officers of health have put them up to. Why, in Australia, as soon as women got the vote they actually insisted upon having a number of regulations introduced relating to infants, and claim to have reduced the infant mortality rate by 40 or 50 per cent.!

EQUAL LUNCHES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

*Votes for Women.*

**WELL PAID MAN:**

"Can a woman do as much work as a man? Impossible! Look at her physique! Look at *mine!*"

*Votes for Women.*

**THE TOWN CRIER**

*Woman Worker*: So you want me to do the country's work, same as a man? Then give me a vote to protect my work, same as a man!"

"Or, again, they might want the State to give pensions to widow-mothers, so that, instead of having to work for their living, they could spend their days in idleness at home, merely having to look after their house and children. Or, again, they might bring the Government's Fair Wages clauses into effective operation for women as well as for men. Or, again, they might get the nationalization laws altered, so that an Englishwoman, who has lived in England all her life, should not lose her nationality because her husband is an alien.

"Worse still, they might even want to get into Parliament itself or (Heaven forbid!) into the Government; and then, instead of the wisdom and foresight which we can always count on from our politicians to-day, we might have to put up with some of women's ways.

"But, thank goodness, there is not or ought not to be, any danger of all this; for women have *not* got the vote. And if we men can only go on living in the ideas of the last century, and if enough women can be got to do so, too, we may be able to preserve Lord Landsdowne's ideal. But there is something in the faces of the women I see about to-day which makes me not quite sure."

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According to a semi-official announcement in the Vienna papers, the Austrian Government has decided upon the mobilization of women for military purposes behind the lines. They will be used largely in reopening industries closed down through lack of male help. It is said that even mothers having the care of households are urged to work in the munition factories half a day.

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"Breaking from the custom of centuries, 100 Mohammedan women of Tunis left their homes with veiled faces and inscribed themselves in the workers' register of a French sewing shop," says M. Charles Geniaux, writing in the *Revue de Paris* recently. When they first came the women did not know how to sew, but after three months' training they learned their trade, and are now as capable as their French sisters. They never stay away from their work, except for a serious reason, in spite of the fact that centuries of harem life have kept the women of this country from any habits of regularly employed labor. The stand taken by these 100 women seems to the French writer a significant step towards putting Tunisian women in line with European progress.

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Another occupation into which women in Europe have entered since the beginning of the war is that of discharging the cargoes of ships. The Master of the Tanker Dunsyre tells of the taste of war to which he and all hands were treated. While receiving the greatest courtesy from the German officials, the cargo of his ship was discharged against his will, and part of the story runs as follows

"You may think it strange, but our cargo was discharged largely by suffragette 'longshoremen. There were a few old men, feeble and burdened with years, who were in the gangs, but no young men. The 'longshoremen were largely women. They got down into the holds and shoveled in coal ships, as well as discharging the cargo of the Dunsyre. I was told this was necessary, as the able-bodied 'longshoremen were off to the war."

## German Women Demand Franchise

THE German Frauenstimmrechtsbund has addressed the following petition to the Reichstag:

The societies included in the Frauenstimmrechtsbund earnestly petition the Reichstag to confer upon women after the war the universal, equal, direct and secret franchise.

The petitioners abstain from presenting all the arguments in favor of the conferring of equal political rights on women; the reasons have been presented to the Government and the Parliaments for decades in all petitions for Women's Suffrage, and can be assumed to be known; neither will they expatiate on the fact that German women only demand what women of other nations have long possessed.

The petitioners lay more weight on demonstrating that the period after this world-shaking war will force upon every State more than ever the inevitable necessity of using to the full for the good of the State all available forces, to use them in the service of the community, and to give to all citizens the best conceivable possibility of development of all their faculties, and that for that object the political emancipation of all citizens of adult age is necessary.

History teaches that every time that political rights are greatly extended, political life is greatly vitalied, and after a few decades the newly enfranchised citizens have greatly advanced in mental and material development. * * *

Political rights rouse the feeling of responsibility in the highest degree, and enable those who possess them to further develop the interests of their class and kind.

World-shaking catastrophes like the world war of 1914-15 bring the mightiest changes in the life of nations, and call forth the strongest impulses in the thought and action of individuals; they lay upon the State the pressing task of extending the responsibility for its further development, as far as possible, to the whole people.

In this the decisive question is not whether every individual is considered ripe, or has given direct service to the State. Without direct political rights large sections of the community will never attain

general political maturity, because to a certain extent the latter can only be acquired by practice. Women, morally and physically the mothers of the people, who at this time have felt and proved their attachment to the State doubly strong, render collectively services to the State which are indispensable to its existence; fairness demands that the State should give them collectively rights and responsibilities which it grants to every adult man without inquiry into his merits and achievements.

We hope that in weighing all these arguments the Reichstag will reach a decision in conformity with the interests of the further development of the German Empire in general, and of German women in particular.

ANITA AUGSPURG,
LIDA GUSTAVA HEYMAN,
On behalf of the Associations included in the German Frauenstimmrechtsbund (nine societies named).

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The government of Holland has under discussion a bill for revising the Constitution. If this bill becomes law, the Dutch women will be enfranchised. The women of Holland are also rejoicing in the appointment of the first woman privat-docent at Amsterdam University. The woman is Dr. Annie Posthumus, whose lectures are on modern Danish and Norwegian philology.

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Among the positions now being held by women in England are: Railway clerks, railway porters, ticket collectors, stationmasters, omnibus conductors, grocers, messengers, night telephone operators, book-stall clerks, motor van drivers, pithead laborers, farm hands, carriage cleaners, post girls, news girls, munition and armament workers, sheep dippers, bank clerks, club servants and motor agents.

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More than 25,000 women are reported as working on the railways of France as porters, cleaners, conductors and agents. While it is due to the war, it is predicted that the end of the war will not end their service, for the reason that in many ways the women are said to be more satisfactory than the men they replaced.

### THE REVELATION OF WAR

"FOR women have done things in this war that make one glad even under the shadow of the sword," says Rebecca West, writng on "The Women of England" in *The Atlantic Monthly*. Before the war, Lord Kitchener delighted to maintain his reputation as the strong, silent man who despised women—a reputation which he created when in the Sudan by telling the War Office that if they insisted on sending him women nurses he would duck them into the Nile. Yet to-day the khaki ambulances with the red cross on the sides draw up at hospitals which are wholly staffed by women, and the men who are left there are not sorry.

"And that there can be even satire in the kindness of women is shown by that most beautiful and unanswerable of feminist arguments—the hospital organized by Mrs. St. Clair Stobart. Wherever men gather together to kill one another, the white tents of this hospital appear on the high ground above to mock the governors of men. 'When you slaves have quite finished knocking each other about, we weaklings will come and remedy your might.' A man doctor is as forbidden in this hospital as a tabby-cat on Mount Athos: it is conducted with a brave punctilio by women surgeons, women nurses, women orderlies, all trained above the average and not to be driven from their posts by the forging of any arsenal. * * * Every woman stayed at her post in Antwerp, though the shattered glass of the windows fell about them as they worked, and one of their nurses was killed by a shell before their eyes."

Later, when all kindness was driven out of Belgium, they turned to Serbia. "At the beginning of the war, Serbia was a place of vermin, where wounded men lay on the straw and thirsted and hungered until their wounds festered into fever and they died. To those horrors Englishwomen went out just as fast as they could find organizations to take them. They dwelt in the filth and breathed in the pestilence, and did not care how close they came to Death, so long as they could strike at him. It was because of this reserve of intelligent and fearless labor that the Sanitary Commission was able to go to a country where one-sixth of the population of certain districts had been wiped out by typhus in three months, and the rest were the prey of wounds, famine, enteric and relapsing fever, and was able to scrub it clean of disease. Because these women were brave and adventurous and trained and disciplined, and everything that it is quite unnecessary for a woman to be, they acquired a mastery over pain and stopped one of the leaks through which there gushed out the life of Europe."

These are the exceptional women, of course; but the mass of Englishwomen who have to remain at home are receiving from war their special revelation. For "war hits at children as at anybody else, and the mothers are busy beating back the assault."

"Although this business of housewifery is the one occupation the world permitted her to follow without question, here are navies and armies shamelessly ranged to kill the men she has borne and cherished, and conspiring to prevent her from nourishing their nerves with comfort, and she has to stand up to them and keep the war out of her home. She has to organize her resources so that order and cleanliness and all the sweet cultivations of peace can make a last stand in her four walls. While her men are fighting for her life, she has to fight to make that life worth living and insure that children shall grow up to live it."

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*Votes for Women.*

### FAIRY GODMOTHER—NEW STYLE

While it was said that farmers would be able to obtain adult labor if they offered a decent wage, the Ormskirk (Lancs.) Education Committee granted the school children eleven weeks' holiday, instead of ten, with a view to their employment on farms.

# WITH OUR ALLIES—THE ANTIS

For the best anti-suffrage "pearl" sent to this office before February 15th we will give a year's subscription to *The Woman Voter*. The Advisory Committee and *The Voter* editorial staff will act as judges. The gems on this page have won us converts where suffrage arguments fail.

## PRIZE PEARL

*"I think the women are very foolish to try to take from the men the right that they gave them nearly 2,000 years ago; for I think we have more than equal rights with men now. If we are put in their place, I don't think we would look very nice hiking telephone poles or painting church steeples. It would look better to stay home and keep out of political affairs."*—Mrs. Lulu Graham in the Binghampton *Press*.

### THE SUPERIORITY OF WOMEN

"The politician in petticoats is for all the world the same animal as the politician in breeches; self-assertive; ambitious for leadership; eager for the limelight. The real danger is a threatened degradation of woman to the level of man. Back of the gay banners inscribed with "Votes for Women"—behind the more or less impressive columns of marching and counter-marching zealots—stands half-hidden a figure which is full of menace; the figure of a woman clad in armor; a sibyl carrying a spear; a pagan priestess waiting silent her time to throw off the mask and herald the Religion of Feminism, to proclaim the end of the Religion of Christ, and in the dread words, "Down with the man-made Bible," to pronounce the doom of the world.—*The Courier-Journal.*

### HARD ON BUSINESS OR ON MEN

"It is almost impossible for a woman to go to business with men for any length of time without becoming slightly coarsened, and they all lose that refinement and indefinable charm that the good, modest home girl possesses, and then business women wonder why men do not give them their seats in the cars, as formerly, why they roughly jostle them in the cars sometimes when coming home from business at night and why they often use language in their presence that they would not think of using in the presence of a home girl."

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### SEX ANTAGONISM?

"When entering an office for the first time the writer always unconsciously feels prejudiced against, and thinks disparagingly of a concern that employs females."

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### WITH CHIVALROUS EYES

"Is the business woman superior to the home girl? One has only to watch the disgusting spectacle of this army of gum-chewing, tango-loving, masculine females on their way to business in the morning to be disabused of that fact. Let us hope that the day will come when this army of short-skirted, limb-showing, painted, powdered, peacock-acting, peanut-brained apologies for real women that strut flippantly to business will be a thing of the past and that we will see our American womanhood occupying the glorious place God intended her to occupy; namely, the home; the young lady who will refuse to lose her modesty, sweetness, refinement, charm and radiant loveliness by entering a life of business that only tends toward coarseness, a brazen manner of acting and often a distaste for home and domestic duties."

### WHY WORK?

"Will some one please explain to me why it is that so many females feel impelled to engage in business, many of them occupying what formerly were men's positions?"

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### A HYMN OF HATE

PLATTSBURG asks THE WOMAN VOTER to review its famous anti-suffrage hymn of hate, in thirteen verses, by *Paterfamilias*. We comply with the request because seldom has literature of such rare quality reached this office where a bias toward propaganda often interferes with the pursuit of art.

Although the author assures us that it is a poem, the form is unlike anything usually called poetry unless it be the free verse of Spoon River Authology. In the esoteric quality of the ideas, however, there is a faint resemblance to Browning, while an occasional line has a candor suggestive of Walt Whitman. The bold and original argument that woman suffrage is synonomous with socialism is expressed in this rugged fashion:

"Shall old Uncle Sam, once crafty and grand,
To Socialism aspire,
Without any head, each woman self-fed,
Home and State a chaotic empire?
In a Socialist State, not yoked to a mate,
Suffragette may not be a liar."

We particularly like the phrase "each woman self-fed"—it is so much simpler and more poetical than the current phrase, "Economic independence of women."

The general idea of the poem is that *Paterfamilias* does not want *Materfamilias* to vote. His argument is as follows:

"Shall the queen in the home be a hoiden and roam,
Torn and tattered in thicket and brier,
In the throng wildly float, misdirect by her vote,
My charge, for her own, no desire?
Shall I live in a State, upbearing a mate,
When Uncle Sam is a liar?

"Shall stern Sam without trust tell me plainly, I must
Stand as sponsor for home as its sire,
While my spouse without care, nor my burden to share,
Runs my job in a regal attire?
Shall I live in a State, supporting a mate,
When Uncle Sam is a liar?

"Shall wise Uncle Sam become a mad man,
Build for wedlock a funeral pyre,
For oppression a tool, make the husband a fool,
The family o'erwhelm in his ire??
None can live in a State, and provide for a mate,
When Uncle Sam is a liar."

We are told that the poem, written by an able lawyer, has been widely distributed in Plattsburg and vicinity and that leading anti-suffragists regard it as the declaration of man's independence. We do not yet grasp the *significance* of the line, "When Uncle Sam is a liar." Perhaps some reader of THE VOTER will explain it.

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"It is cheering news to suffragists," writes Anna Cadogan Etz, "to learn from the London *Chronicle* that it is not alone the vote that is taboo for women. Cheese was once in the same category and not considered proper for girls. The *Chronicle* cites several well authenticated literary authorities in proof of the fact that cheese for women was once considered as unwomanly as voting is in conservative circles in these days."

# THE FORCE BEHIND THE ANTIS

THE real force behind the women's anti-suffrage movement has been uncovered by *The Woman's Journal* of Boston. In the issue of January 15th Henry Bailey Stevens analyzes the contributions to the Massachusetts anti-suffrage campaign, filed recently with the Secretary of State.

It has been found that Societies which claim to represent the 80 per cent. of the women who do not want to vote receive 80 per cent. of their contributions from men. It is men and not women who are supporting the campaign against equal suffrage, made under the guise of "women's" anti-suffrage societies.

"The great body of women who do not want the ballot thrust upon them" have their representatives now in Iowa, West Virginia, South Dakota and at Congress. They have steered a course distinct in the main from that of their discredited allies, the liquor and vice interests, making it appear that they were speaking for the great majority of women who were opposed.

"Of all the States in the Union," says the *Journal*, "one has been the constant habitat of the anti-suffragists. Most of their literature, most of their money and a generous supply of their speakers have emanated from Massachusetts. Throughout the campaigns in Nevada, Montana, the Dakotas and Nebraska in 1914 it was 'the women from Massachusetts' who were known as the women's opposition. Since a campaign was before the voters for the first time last fall, therefore, an unusual opportunity was afforded to study this opposition on its own stamping-ground."

The facts are these:

"(1) By far the greater part of the anti-suffrage campaign fund was made up of personal contributions as distinct from fairs, rummage sales, dances, etc.

"(2) Four-fifths of these personal contributions, or $39,324, were made by men. Contributions amounting to only $9,585 were made by women.

"(3) The men's contributions came from 633 men, an average of $62 a man.

"(4) More than three-fifths of all the anti-suffrage contributions, $31,695, came from 135 men alone, an average of $235 a man."

Who are these men who are able to sign a check for $235 with which to fight the enfranchisement of women?

"They are largely," says the writer, "the bankers, brokers and powerful directors of the moneyed section of Boston. They not only did not represent the women of the State, but they did not represent the average men."

### THE FORCE FOR SUFFRAGE

ANALYSIS of the contributions to the Massachusetts pro-suffrage organizations reveals an entirely different situation.

"(1) The greater part of the suffrage campaign funds was made up by actual work on the part of women in arranging fairs, rummage-sales, dances, etc. as distinct from personal contributions.

"(2) More than four-fifths of the personal contributions, $32,963 to be exact, were made by women. Contributions amounting to only $7,017 were made by men.

"(3) The women's contributions came from 1,896 women, an average of $17 a woman.

"(4) A large chunk of the women's contributions, $8,216, came from 1,654 women, an average of $5 apiece; and 1,024 women contributed $2,997, an average of less than $3 apiece."

"These facts," continues Mr. Stevens, "stand out in a white light against those of the anti-suffrage campaign. They show incontrovertibly that the suffrage movement is a movement largely of women. More than 80 per cent. of its contributions were from women, and the greater part of its receipts were gained, not by a 'check-book' campaign, but by hard work.

"While 135 men were giving $235 apiece in their fight against justice, 1,024 women, eight times as many, were giving a hard-earned $3 apiece with which to gain their freedom.

"All sorts of women, rich and poor alike, gave up their money for political equality. Against them was the plutocratic, Tory class of men.

"The records of the suffrage campaign at the Massachusetts State House have cleared the decks. No longer can there be any talk of opposition from women. The anti-suffrage campaign is financed by men. How much longer will respectable men permit the moneyed interests of Massachusetts to wage unchallenged an organized campaign against the welfare and rights of the great mass of women of this country?"

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### GIRLS BEAT MEN IN WAR TEST

"THE common assumption that woman, historically speaking, does not know what she is talking about has been effectually disproved," says *The Evening Sun*.

"A group of thirty-two students at Barnard College, to whom were submitted twenty questions on the war that routed, intellectually, similar groups of men students at New York University and Bowdoin College, came through with flying colors."

Some of the questions in the test were: Where is Gallipoli? What is the capital of Serbia? What countries bound Serbia? Name, with proper title, the ruler of Germany? Name the ruler of Turkey? Who is Prime Minister of England? Who is Briand? Who is Sir Edward Grey? Who is Poincare?

The fact that women students obtained an average of 74.5 per cent. as compared with the 58 per cent. of their collegiate brothers is significant. It indicates that college women read some pages in the newspapers not destined for them. That they dare omit the recipes, knitting formulæ, advice to the lovelorn and fashions specifically arranged for them toward the middle of the daily papers and begin reading news on the very first page shows how the higher education unsexes women. First thing we know, someone will say that our sweet girl graduates are as well prepared for the duties of citizenship as the heroes of the gridiron and running track. But it probably won't be the head of the Columbia School of Journalism—for he is an anti!

### BOSTON LAWYERS WIN

WOMEN lawyers in Boston are greatly elated over the recent decision of the Boston Bar Association to admit women to membership. For many years women lawyers have struggled to win membership in the association. After a long argument over the application of Miss Clara Power, who has many times been rejected by the membership committee, the association voted on January 9th to amend the constitution to include women lawyers.

# THE STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

303 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

## THE EDUCATIONAL SECTION

*(Formerly Equal Franchise Society)*

OFFERS YOU THIS

## PROGRAM OF PREPAREDNESS

AND INVITES YOU TO JOIN

## A SUFFRAGE TRAINING SCHOOL

**Classes of this Winter Session will be held in Room 2003, 303 Fifth Avenue, beginning February 15th 1916.**

A Supporting Membership fee of $3 or $5 will entitle you to attend any or all of the classes or meetings given under the direction of the Educational Section for the current working year, ending Nov. 1st, 1916.

*Fee now payable.*

Make checks to the order of the Educational Section, N. Y. S. W. S. P., and send to Educational Section, 303 Fifth Avenue, Room 2003. Telephone Madison Square, 4701.

Any one who may have paid a Supporting Membership fee to the New York State Woman Suffrage Party of as much as $3 is privileged to attend these classes.

A card of admission will be issued by the Secretary upon presentation of a receipt for such Supporting Membership dues.

## COURSES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

**Opening Address** - How to Work for Suffrage
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt

**Suffrage History and Argument**
Miss Louise Grant

**Civil Government and Political Method**
Mr. Arthur MacMahon

**Economics** - - Mrs. Jessica G. Cosgrave

**Parliamentary Law** - Mrs. Urquhart Lee

**Public Speaking** - Mrs. Beatrice F. R. Hale

**Organization** - - Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw
Mrs. Arthur Livermore

**Press and Publicity** - Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse

Classes will be held on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week from 2.30—3.30 and 3.30—4.30 p. m. For special dates and subjects apply to the Secretary.

### MARDI GRAS SUFFRAGE BALL

IN Madison Square Garden on Tuesday, March 7th, the New York State Woman Suffrage Party will give a great carnival ball. This will be the first social event in the 1917 suffrage campaign.

It is intended that this ball shall have the same relation to all other balls that the Banner Suffrage Parade had to all other suffrage parades. It is to be a great and brilliant city spectacle, claiming society's interest like the other Madison Square events, such as the annual Horse Show.

Mrs. John Blair has the Mardi Gras Ball under her personal charge and will see to it that the opening grand march is remarkable both socially and politically for its participants.

The arena boxes, under the charge of Mrs. Sumner Gerard, have been bought eagerly; 35 of them are already sold. Among the present holders of arena boxes are Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Edgerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. Edith Parsons Morgan, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. Percy R. Turnure, Mrs. Victor Sorchen and Mrs. Winston Churchill.

The ball is being organized by Mrs. Blair under separate committees. Some of the men who have already accepted positions on the Men's Floor Committee are: Mr. Moncure Robinson, chairman, Mr. Henry W. Bull, Mr. Charles Wetmore, Mr. Bertram de N. Cruger, Mr. Frank Crowninshield, Mr. Charles B. Dillingham.

Arena boxes are $30 each; tier boxes at $10 and single tickets at fifty cents may be obtained at the Suffrage Shop—663 Fifth Ave., the Publicity Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

### PUBLICITY SECTION

THE Votes for Women Shop, at 663 Fifth Avenue, has been taken over as headquarters by the Publicity Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Mrs. Edgerton Parsons is chairman of the Shop Committee, which arranges for all activities carried on by the shop. She is assisted by an able corps of workers, at least one of whom is on duty each morning and afternoon to take enrollments, talk to visitors, and act as general hostess of the day.

Anne O'Hagan Shinn, Alice Duer Miller, and others have undertaken to keep the window supplied with bulletins that will attract the passerby and keep him informed on the progress of woman suffrage.

The Meetings Committee of the Educational Section, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Winston Churchill, is planning a series of three meetings to be held in the shop during the winter.

The hospitality of the shop is cordially extended to any of the different sections of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party for committee meetings or other activities.

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The chief importance of Woman Suffrage to civilization is the impulse it gives to the more complete and varied growth of women. To free, to stimulate, to develop the human mind and spirit—that is the highest and surest result of political recognition. It has been true of men in the past; it is true of women now and will be in the future.

MAX EASTMAN

# STOCK ACCOUNTING IN THE PARTY

## Adaline W. Sterling

EVERY business enterprise takes account of stock about this time of year; checks up goods, loads bargain counters, counts up sales, deducts losses, revises selling policy and plans new methods of adding to custom.

The Woman Suffrage Party of Greater New York borrows a leaf from business procedure, and for the information and instruction of its members compares results, notes where improvements may be made, makes plans for a new campaign of acquisition, but has no record of loss to present, for, according to the highest authority—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw—we cannot lose what we have not yet possessed.

### Membership

Proceeding along the lines of increase, the first entry in our ledger is that of membership. On January 1, 1915, we carried over a balance of 151,688 members; to this most comfortable nucleus there were added by October 1st, 60,535 new members, making a total enrolled membership of 212,223.

The day after election women who had never worked for suffrage before came to the several headquarters by the score and enrolled themselves as active members. District leaders everywhere reported a similar influx of new workers, eager to take part in the second campaign inaugurated at 12.20 A. M., November 3rd. The new slogan for enrollment is "women first," and the plan is to enlist women in every walk in life, to interest them to become workers wherever possible, and to induce every woman to be responsible for at least one voter of the *right* kind when our referendum is again submitted.

### Money

Another entry under the letter "M" is that most necessary item, "the sinews of war," otherwise known as money. We have finished a campaign in the last ten months of which $25,579.33 passed through the City Committee treasury alone. Then there were five borough treasuries which dispensed substantial sums for paid organizers, workers, and big meetings in the respective boroughs. Besides there were sixty-three Assembly District treasuries, some quite plethoric, which took care of local expenditures. And not one of these many treasuries but came out with a balance and with new pledges to fill the war chest.

The new plan of enrollment providing for a paid voting membership will give each district money enough for postage and minor expenses, and sustaining members and district clubs will further strengthen the treasury.

### Meetings

Again the letter "M" heads an entry. While the campaign was on, workers were too busy to bother with statistics as to the number of meetings held. Speakers also had no time for such information, theirs but to fill assignments, going from place to place according to schedule. The combined records of the several headquarters give a total of 5,225 meetings in the ten months from January 1st, 1915, to November of the same year. Among these were 660 indoor meetings and 93 large mass meetings. The figures first given do not include all the street meetings of the last two months of the campaign; very many of these were not reported at all, and a large number of them were arranged by the district leaders and supplied by local speakers. Sometimes the timely loan of an automobile was the occasion of a wholly unpremeditated meeting. Then there was a hurry call for helpers, a pressing into service of the first available speakers and a speeding from point to point getting in as much work as possible before the loan was called.

There were temporary headquarters throughout the five boroughs where literature and logic were distributed in equal proportion. Then too, there was the Flying Squad which fought a new battle of Long Island, a battle without retreat. Not least of all were those meetings in the last strenuous days when we talked round the clock and never lacked hearers. In summing up the account of meetings the only deficit noted was some loss of rest and sleep, a trifling loss of weight to some substantial worker, and an occasional temporary loss of voice.

### Calls and Canvass

To name those visited by friendly calls would require a list of clergymen, professional men, bankers, merchants, politicians of high and low degree, small shopkeepers, men of every walk of life. Sometimes we called upon them singly, sometimes we took them *en masse,* as on Car Barn and Barbers' days, or when we dropped in upon the firemen and policemen, or attended meetings of associations. It really wasn't safe for two or three men of an association to gather together unless they assured themselves no suffragist was in the vicinity.

Canvassing was equally friendly, but with a more definite underlying purpose. Probably about 60 per cent. of the registered voters of the City of New York were canvassed. This involved "such a gettin' up stairs" and many trips of this same "gettin'." Besides the real purpose, canvassing had its educational side. It proved conclusively in many instances that man's place is *not* the home, at least during hours usual in a well-regulated community. Then too, it showed how vacant lots became residences on a registry list, and how departed voters still registered from abodes now displaced by a theatre or storage warehouse. The difficulty of confronting, placating and converting haughty hall men in apartment houses, and furnishing convincing proof of no connection with book agents was illuminating. But every experience in canvassing was a lesson learned against the time when we must make the work complete, just 100 per cent. of those registered.

### At the Polling Places

On Election Day we realized a lack of equipment. We should have had a watcher and four pickets at each polling place. Instead we had only 1,857 watchers, and 1,294 pickets to supply 2,023 polling places in New York City. All honor to the devoted women who served from early morn to not "dewy" but windy eve. They won the respect of the men with whom they worked, and of the voters. Their quiet presence, their tact and good sense were effective propaganda.

But we needed so many more; we needed a trifle of 8,100 women to work beyond the 100-foot limit, to show the sample ballot, to explain just where to mark the cross, to remind voters of their opportunity and privilege to make New York a white state. Here is a point where we must work for improvement. Next time it will not be a question of women enough, but of selection from an overwhelming number.

### Election Results

It has been a time-honored statement that up-state was to be relied upon to come down to the Harlem River with a majority to off-set or to help numbers rolled up in New York. But this time up-state didn't bring down any suffrage majority to help New York. In fact New York did better than up-state. So the Harlem River has gone out of the Rubicon business. As a matter of fact, of the five boroughs, Manhattan made the best showing, carrying three assembly districts, the 6th, the 8th and the 26th. In the 6th A. D. under the leadership of Mrs. Esther Lerner, eleven out of 18, the whole number of election districts, were carried, giving the amendment a majority of 159. The 8th district, Mrs. Alice C. Petluck, leader, won by 138, carrying 9 of the 19 election districts. The 26th, Miss B. Stolzenberg's district, carried 16 of the 25 election districts, winning by a majority of 201. Good work was done in the 19th A. D. where 21 out of 46 election districts were carried. The 23rd, the largest district in Manhattan, numbering 83 election districts, carried 34 of them and lost by only 427 votes. The 25th was another district which lost by a small number, 197, though 13 election districts were carried. The 31st was a district which almost arrived, only 118 votes standing in the way, though 18 election districts came nobly up to the mark.

In the Bronx, one district carried, the 34th, Mrs. Olive Pierce, leader. The district is large and wide spread over 71 election districts. Undaunted by conditions, Mrs. Pierce set out to win, and set such an example of enthusiasm and persistent effort that her captains fell into line and 11,485 voters also kept step and the district rolled up a majority of 539. Hurrah for the 34th!

Of the Brooklyn districts the 23rd made the best showing, carrying 28 election districts. Probably many of the political leaders of the Assembly Districts availed themselves of the permission "to do as they pleased," and their pleasure was not in the line of suffrage. The vote in Richmond did not fulfill the promise of the canvass, but carried nearly 45% of the Borough vote. In Queens the 4th Assembly District made a brave fight, carried 10 election districts and tied the vote in two but failed to carry the whole district.

The vote in detail tells its own story. In all probability suffrage would have won out if it had been the single issue, and had not been handicapped by the hostility towards the revised constitution. But we cannot waste time or thought on what might have been. The record confronts us in every Assembly District, and our work is to study conditions and direct future effort in accordance.

We can close our stock-taking with the knowledge that we have in reality lost nothing; on the contrary, we know we have gained over half a million voters, that we have drawn new workers into our ranks, that we have learned valuable lessons, and with the knowledge gained and with undiminished courage and hope we are again in the field of action.

## FROM THE ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

### MANHATTAN

**1st Assembly District**

At the District Convention, held January 11th, Miss Irene L. Grace was elected leader.

**2nd Assembly District**

By unanimous vote Mrs. R. Spivacke was re-elected leader at the District Convention and Mrs. Clara Maret was chosen vice-leader.

**3rd Assembly District**

This district has a new leader in the person of Miss Elizabeth L. Koues, who has been interested hitherto in the vigorous social work of St. Mark's Church in the Bouwerie.

**4th Assembly District**

A new leader has taken up the work in this district, Mrs. S. L. Newman having been chosen for the position. The district made a good showing in the recent election, losing only by 44 votes.

**5th Assembly District**

The district held its convention at 26 Jones Street on January 11th, and elected the following efficient officers: Mrs. V. C. Simkhovitch, leader; Miss Ida Carpenter, vice-leader; Miss Matilda Spence, secretary; Mrs. H. C. Thomas, treasurer.

**6th Assembly District**

The unanimous re-election of Mrs. Esther Lerner as leader is a graceful recognition of the work which carried the suffrage amendment. Miss Wolf is the newly elected vice-leader.

**7th Assembly District**

Mrs. H. W. Corbett was re-elected leader of this district with Mrs. Arthur Hunt as vice-leader. Plans are afoot for the reorganization of the district. The enrollment of voting members has begun with excellent results. Assemblyman McElligott has been requested to support the introduction of the bill providing for a suffrage referendum in 1917.

**8th Assembly District**

The district, one of the three which carried the amendment, has re-elected as leader, Mrs. Alice S. Petluck, who led so ably the campaign in the 8th A. D.

**9th Assembly District**

Mrs. John Zimmerman will again direct the very hard work in her district with the aid of new captains and helpers.

**10th Assembly District**

The 10th is one of the districts in which the amendment was defeated by the small majority of 167. Miss Minnie Voloshen has been re-elected leader and is reorganizing the work of the district.

**11th Assembly District**

The district convention was held at Hartley House, 413 West 46th Street, on January 11th, when the members of the district voted without dissent to enlist again under the leadership of Mrs. W. H. Wilson and her vice-leader, Mrs. K. B. Withrow. Miss Aimee Hutchinson addressed the meeting in a rousing speech. The district has already added one contributing member and ten supporting members. Visits have been paid Assemblyman Mahoney and Congressman Dooling to secure support respectively for the State and Federal Suffrage Amendments. The monthly meetings of the district will be held on the second Tuesday of the month at 8 P. M. at Hartley House.

**12th Assembly District**

On Election Day two squads from the High School of Commerce went forth in the afternoon, led by adult volunteer workers in two decorated automobiles to bring out the tardy vote. "Tammany has nothing on the Woman Suffrage Party" was the sentiment of spectators. But the Revised Constitution was marked for overthrow and everything but the ticket went by the board. Nevertheless the 12th is not discouraged, the Party has established itself as an incontrovertible fact, and pleasant relations have been made with the political leaders. Mrs. Florence Howe Hall having removed from the city, her place as leader was filled by the election of Mrs. Edward S. Van Zile, who is assisted by two vice-leaders, Mrs. William Jackson and Mrs. William F. Deutsch.

**13th Assembly District**

With the election of Mrs. Mary Parisen as leader, a reorganization of the district is to be effected and a vigorous campaign among women will be begun.

**14th Assembly District**

The 14th retains Miss Maud Haas as leader, and also the very efficient secretary, Miss M. Cullen.

**15th Assembly District**

The district convention on January 11th was held at Leslie Hall and was largely attended. Reports from the leader and other officers gave in detail the work of the year. Miss Peters having taken up her residence outside the district was not a candidate for re-election. In her place Miss E. M. Hooper was elected leader, Miss A. R. Hunt was chosen vice-leader, and the newly created office of librarian was filled by the election of Mrs. Joseph Francolini. Since election the names of enrolled women have been verified in several election districts, and two district meetings have been held, and a dues paying club has been started. Through the interest of one of the captains, hearings have been granted before every lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose throughout the city. Political work has been done by calling upon State Senator Bennett and Assemblyman Ellenbogen to secure their support for the 1917 referendum.

**16th Assembly District**

The elected officers of the district for the new year are Mrs. Marie Johnsone, leader, and Mrs. C. Corry, vice-leader. A district meeting was held on January 14th.

**17th Assembly District**

The district held its annual meeting on January 11th at the home of the leader, Mrs. W. J. Morton. The gathering was large and enthusiastic, and reports led to discussion as to the most successful methods of work, for every kind of effort was employed in the 17th. It was clearly demonstrated that the 12th election district, which contains the 96th Street corner, had a winning way with it. The election resulted in the choice of Aimee Hutchinson as leader and Mrs. Alice S. Burke and Miss B. Cecil Howard as vice-leaders.

**18th Assembly District**

Mrs. James Gear, leader, with Dr. Anna Kubista, Mrs. W. G. Gray, Mrs. Mary Semerad and Miss Mabel Thompson as vice-leaders, will conduct the new campaign among women in the district.

**19th Assembly District**

There has been a change of officers in this district. At the convention on Jan. 11th, the following were elected: leader, Mrs. Robert T. Oliver; vice-leaders, Mrs. E. H. Snyder, Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth, Miss F. W. Trow. The work of the district for the amendment has been noted elsewhere. The new administration has planned a vigorous campaign for the present year.

**20th Assembly District**

Mrs. Clara Buchhold is again in charge of the work, having been re-elected leader at the district convention.

**21st Assembly District**

Miss Annie Matthews has been again chosen leader of this district. Miss Carrie Waller is vice-leader, Miss Elizabeth Hynes is secretary and Mrs. William Valet treasurer. A successful card party was held at the home of Mrs. Valet on November 23rd, and similar entertainments are planned to replenish the treasury. New workers are offering their services and the work of the district will be carried on with renewed interest. The District Club of Colored Women, under the direction of Mrs. Bishop Lewis and her efficient corps of helpers, is planning an active campaign to win women to suffrage.

**22nd Assembly District**

As a result of the district election, Mrs. G. Oestreicher remains leader of the district and will direct an energetic campaign.

**23rd Assembly District**

The annual convention was held at the Democratic Club rooms, 600 West 181st Street, on January 11th. Mrs. M. L. Wilkie was elected to succeed Mrs. M. L. Ogan as leader, and Mrs. E. A. Kilbourne was chosen vice-leader. The initial meeting of the new campaign was held on December 16th at the Guild House.

**24th Assembly District**

The new leader of the district is Mrs. Paul Becker, who is enlisting a corps of captains and workers.

**25th Assembly District**

District meetings were held on November 15th and December 7th with unusually large attendance. On January 9th and 10th letters were sent our Assemblyman, Mr. Robert McC. Marsh by voters in the district, by captains whose districts had carried for suffrage, Nov. 2nd, and by district officers, urging him to vote for the re-submission of the Woman Suffrage Amendment both in the Judiciary Committee and on the floor of the Assembly. The district election on January 11th resulted in the choice of Miss Ethel Stebbins as leader and Miss Francis Arnold as vice-leader. From reports at the meeting two interesting statements appear; one, that 3,480 notices of meetings had been sent out, and the second that nearly $1,800 had been expended in the last year. Permanent headquarters will be a prominent feature in the future work.

**26th Assembly District**

The district was one of the trio which carried for suffrage, and the result was doubtless due to the efficient canvassing under the direction of Miss Stoltzenberg and Miss Davis. At the district convention Miss Bertha Sandberg was chosen leader.

**27th Assembly District**

No district convention was held in the 27th and pending such Miss Katherine Leonard remains acting leader.

**28th Assembly District**

The work of the district is now under the charge of Mrs. Mondelli, who was elected leader on January 11th.

**29th Assembly District**

Dr. Mary Halton is again at the head of the district having been unanimously re-elected at the district convention.

**30th Assembly District**

Mrs. W. F. McCusker has been chosen leader of the part of the district included in the borough of Manhattan.

**31st Assembly District**

The good work done in the district showed in the vote on election day, and it was a consolation to know how small a majority there was against the amendment. For a week before election a decorated truck, provided by the generosity of the leader, Mrs. George Mayer, was driven through the district bearing in big letters, "Vote Yes!" Every polling place was provided with a watcher, who telephoned returns as soon as the votes were counted to the vice-leader, Mrs. Weisberg, the first report came at 7 o'clock and the last at 1 A. M. For the present year the leader is Mrs. Emily Weisberg, and the vice-leader Miss Frances Blumenthal.

## BROOKLYN

**1st Assembly District**

At the annual convention of the district, held at 136 Joralemon Street on Tuesday evening, January 11th, the financial part of the new constitution was discussed at length and in most details accepted. An informal reception followed the meeting and the following officers were elected: leader, Mrs. George Notman, 1st vice-leader, Miss Jane M. Langthorne; 2nd vice-leader, Mrs. Seymour Barnard; 3rd vice-leader, Mrs. Charles J. Falco.

**2nd Assembly District**

The new leader of the district is Mrs. George Rae, of 42 Johnson St.

**3rd Assembly District**

On account of change of residence, Mrs. C. H. Winslow was unable to serve the district another year and Mrs. Joseph C. Hale was elected leader in Mrs. Winslow's stead. The new vice-leader is Mrs. George W. Broadhurst.

**4th Assembly District**

Mrs. Rose Brunner, the newly elected leader of the district, will be assisted in her work by Mrs. Orion White, Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh and Miss Gladys Willard, vice-leaders.

**5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Assembly Districts**

Reports from these districts are only of election of leaders as follows: 5th, Mrs. Joseph Whelen; 6th, Mrs. Mark Rudich; 7th, Mrs. John Hebeler, and 8th, Mrs. Bessie Crafer.

**9th Assembly District**

The district carried ten election districts for the suffrage amendment, which may be considered an earnest of future success. Since election only routine business and organization work have been done. Mrs. Earl F. Whitaker was re-elected leader and has the assistance of Mrs. Edmund O'Connor, Mrs. Bruce G. Blackmar and Mrs. Howard N. Read as vice-leaders.

**10th Assembly District**

Mrs. William A. Prendergast, wife of Comptroller Prendergast, has taken the leadership of this district. Her associates as vice-leaders are Mrs. Mary D. Buxton, Mrs. Raymond V. Ingersoll and Miss Gertrude Monroe.

**11th Assembly District**

The report from this district contains a very interesting feature, a complete list of captains, each election district being provided with a captain, thirty of them in all, ready to convert and enroll women. The district officers are Mrs. Julia W. Perkins, leader, and Mrs. E. C. Cheel, Mrs. Geo. Jacobus, and Mrs. Emilie B. Lockwood, vice-leaders.

**12th Assembly District**

No election of leader was had at the district convention. The election will be determined by the Executive Committee. Miss Adele Frank was chosen as vice-leader.

**13th Assembly District**

The district reports the election at the district convention of Miss Mae Florence as leader, and Mrs. Marie Wardell as vice-leader.

**14th Assembly District**

Miss Mary Raferty remains at the head of the district, having been re-elected leader.

**15th Assembly District**

The district has a new leader, Mrs. R. E. Van Gieson, having been elected to that office on January 11th.

**16th Assembly District**

The district feels that there was result from the last year's work in the carrying of 14 election districts last November. The fact is an incentive to more intensive work. Mrs. Earl H. Mayne, the newly elected leader, with her staff of five vice-leaders, intends to carry on a vigorous campaign of propaganda among the women of the district.

**17th Assembly District**

The district made a good showing for the suffrage amendment, a circumstance which the new leader, Mrs. E. D. Bush will utilize in adding to her workers.

**18th Assembly District**

The election report of the district is ten election districts carried and a watcher at each of the 62 polling places. The district convention was held at the 4th Unitarian Church, Beverly Road, with an excellent attendance. Mrs. W. C. Maclin was re-elected leader. The vice-leaders are Mrs. C. C. Suffren, Mrs. E. C. L. Goddard, Mrs. Walter Quackenbush, Mrs. J. A. Seidman. Eighteen subscriptions for **The Woman Voter** were taken.

**19th Assembly District**

The only news from the district is the election of Mrs. N. Blank as leader.

**20th, 21st and 22nd Assembly Districts**

Among the list of leaders elected in Brooklyn Borough, we note the name of Mrs. Wm. C. Dean as leader of the 20th A. D., Mrs. Maxwell Joffee, leader of the 21st A. D. and Mrs. W. H. Reeveland, leader of the 22nd A. D.

**23rd Assembly District**

Since election only routine work has been done at our meetings. On February 11th there will be an entertainment and dance given for the benefit of the treasury at the Hopkinson Mansion, 428 Hopkinson Avenue. Besides helping the treasury we hope to present suffrage in social guise. According to election returns the 23rd is the banner district, carrying 28 election districts and reducing the adverse majority to 562. At the convention held at the Hebrew Educational Society Building, Mrs. A. A. Shlickerman was re-elected leader.

## BRONX

**34th Assembly District**

The November and December activities of the district comprise one committee meeting, one parlor meeting and two street meetings. On February 19th there will be an all-day suffrage rally at the home of the leader, 2038 Mapes Avenue, beginning at 10 A. M. and continuing to 10 P. M. Propaganda work is going on vigorously, each worker stimulated by the success of Nov. 2nd. At the district convention Mrs. Olive Pierce was continued as leader, and Miss Mary McMahon was chosen vice-leader.

## QUEENS

**4th Assembly District**

Very thorough and systematic work was done by the captains before election by house to house canvass, distribution of literature and open air meetings. On election day watchers served at the polling places all day, while others did picket duty. Ten election districts were carried for suffrage. The district convention was held on January 11th, Mrs. Norman Nelson, retiring leader, in the chair. There were one hundred and seventy members of the district present and the election resulted in the choice of Mrs. Edward L. Taylor, of Hollis, as leader, and Mrs. Alva Griner, of Bayside, as vice-leader.

## RICHMOND

The district convention, for Richmond has only one Assembly District, was very well attended, and everything passed off in perfect harmony. Mrs. Frances E. Brewer was elected leader and Mrs. Bertha Searle vice-leader.

# BOROUGH CONVENTIONS

The Manhattan Borough Convention was held at Headquarters, 48 East 34th Street, on Tuesday evening, January 18th. Mrs. V. C. Simkhovitch presided during the election and the preliminary meeting. The outgoing chairman, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, gave a full report of the splendid work accomplished in the Borough during the past year and made an appeal to the Assembly District leaders to work on the assemblymen and senators of their districts. The tellers, Mrs. Van Zile and Miss Lawson, reported the result of the election, which was read by Mrs. Simkhovitch as follows:

Chairman, Miss Annie Doughty
Director, Miss Katharine Bement Davis.
Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Francis Lewis Slade
Vice-Chairman, North, Mrs. M. L. Ogan
Vice-Chairman, Central, Mrs. Jarvis Fairchild
Vice-Chairman, South, Miss Lillian Wald
Recording Secretary, Miss Adaline Sterling
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frederick Nathan
Treasurer, Mrs. William H. Wadhams

These officers were declared duly elected. Miss Doughty, the newly elected chairman, made a brief address before taking the chair. Remarks were made by Mrs. M. L. Ogan and Miss Sterling. Money pledges were made from the 19th, 25th, 30th, 23d, 27th, 29th, 15th, 13th, 9th Districts, and from Miss Stebbins, Mrs. Ogan and Mrs. Laidlaw. The address of the evening was made by Miss Mary Garrett Hay, and was a forceful presentation of facts and excellent advice as to future work.

Richmond Borough held its annual convention on January 18th in the gymnasium, 115 Davis Avenue, Staten Island. Mrs. William G. Willcox presided. Balloting for borough officers resulted in the election of Mrs. William G. Willcox, chairman; Mrs. Lester W. Clark, vice-chairman; Mrs. John P. Ilsley, recording secretary; Mrs. C. E. Simonson, treasurer, and Miss Elizabeth Cranston, corresponding secretary. The treasurer's report showed receipts of $1,080.64 and expenditures of $1,040.80 for the year. Reports of election showed that two more votes would have given suffrage 45 per cent. of the entire borough vote. There were watchers at 45 of the 47 polls, and 13 election districts were carried. After the business meeting Mr. George Middleton read his clever one-act play, "Back of the Ballot."

# A MATTER OF RECORD

The vote on the woman suffrage amendment in New York November 2nd, 1915, has now been tabulated, and stands:

| Vote for Suffrage. | Vote against Suffrage. | Lost by. |
|---|---|---|
| 553,348 | 748,332 | 194,984 |

The following counties carried the amendment: **Broome, Chautauqua, Chemung, Schenectady, Tompkins.**

| COUNTIES "UP-STATE." | AMENDMENT No. 1 WOMAN SUFFRAGE Yes | No | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 12,263 | 23,604 | |
| Allegany | 3,851 | 4,372 | |
| Broome | 8,022 | 7,607 | |
| Cattaraugus | 5,319 | 6,338 | |
| Cayuga | 4,467 | 5,870 | |
| Chautauqua | 9,887 | 7,086 | |
| Chemung | 6,371 | 5,910 | |
| Chenango | 3,358 | 3,802 | |
| Clinton | 2,657 | 4,126 | |
| Columbia | 2,030 | 5,610 | |
| Cortland | 2,822 | 2,848 | |
| Delaware | 4,242 | 5,701 | |
| Dutchess | 6,839 | 10,220 | |
| Erie | 25,669 | 36,491 | |
| Essex | 2,853 | 3,433 | |
| Franklin | 2,113 | 3,136 | |
| Fulton | 3,145 | 3,561 | |
| Genesee | 3,027 | 3,453 | |
| Greene | 2,264 | 3,999 | |
| Hamilton | 464 | 663 | |
| Herkimer | 3,819 | 5,182 | |
| Jefferson | 5,648 | 9,476 | |
| Lewis | 1,604 | 3,768 | |
| Livingston | 2,320 | 3,934 | |
| Madison | 3,776 | 5,188 | |
| Monroe | 18,297 | 24,843 | |
| Montgomery | 3,661 | 4,642 | |
| Nassau | 7,097 | 8,295 | |
| Niagara | 6,832 | 9,214 | |
| Oneida | 8,891 | 15,562 | |
| Onondaga | 19,190 | 21,901 | |
| Ontario | 4,032 | 6,603 | |
| Orange | 9,433 | 11,838 | |
| Orleans | 2,301 | 3,201 | |
| Oswego | 5,915 | 6,358 | |
| Otsego | 4,205 | 5,925 | |
| Putnam | 1,062 | 1,441 | |
| Rensselaer | 6,875 | 11,630 | |
| Rockland | 3,810 | 4,559 | |
| St. Lawrence | 5,599 | 7,300 | |
| Saratoga | 5,020 | 7,349 | |
| Schenectady | 7,351 | 6,006 | |
| Schoharie | 2,061 | 3,540 | |
| Schuyler | 1,413 | 1,918 | |
| Seneca | 2,139 | 3,346 | |
| Steuben | 7,226 | 9,740 | |
| Suffolk | 7,219 | 8,962 | |
| Sullivan | 2,415 | 4,992 | |
| Tioga | 1,945 | 2,573 | |
| Tompkins | 3,266 | 3,157 | |
| Ulster | 5,035 | 10,099 | |
| Warren | 2,297 | 4,369 | |
| Washington | 4,138 | 5,456 | |
| Wayne | 3,508 | 6,700 | |
| Westchester | 20,165 | 23,930 | |
| Wyoming | 2,622 | 3,981 | |
| Yates | 1,410 | 2,671 | *Lost By* |
| Total | 315,250 | 427,479 | 112,229 |

## GREATER NEW YORK

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 238,098 | 320,853 | 82,755 |

## MANHATTAN BOROUGH

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 88,886 | 117,610 | 28,724 |

*1st A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 1,119 | 2,579 | 1,460 |

None carried.

*2nd A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 1,915 | 3,266 | 1,351 |

Carried Election Districts 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19.

*3rd A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 1,955 | 2,924 | 969 |

Carried Election Districts 6, 20.

*4th A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 2,247 | 2,291 | 44 |

Carried Election Districts 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18.

*5th A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 1,823 | 3,533 | 1,710 |

None carried.

*6th A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | WON BY |
|---|---|---|
| 2,695 | 2,536 | 159 |

Carried Election Districts 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

*7th A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 2,078 | 2,822 | 744 |

Carried Election Districts 2, 8.

*8th A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | WON BY |
|---|---|---|
| 2,493 | 2,355 | 138 |

Carried Election Districts 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 16, 19.

*9th A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 1,512 | 2,484 | 972 |

Carried Election District 14.

*10th A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 2,507 | 2,674 | 167 |

Carried Election Districts 1, 3, 4, 5, 11, 15, 16.

*11th A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 2,174 | 3,605 | 1,431 |

None carried.

*12th A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 1,897 | 2,929 | 1,032 |

Carried Election District 2.

*13th A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 1,697 | 2,697 | 1,000 |

Carried Election District 19.

*14th A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 1,990 | 3,510 | 1,520 |

None carried.

*15th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 3,882 | 5,086 | 1,204 |

None carried.

*16th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 1,827 | 3,528 | 1,701 |

None carried.

*17th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 3,851 | 4,799 | 948 |

Carried Election Districts 1, 7, 8, 12.

*18th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 2,303 | 3,869 | 1,566 |

None carried.

*19th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 5,846 | 6,305 | 459 |

Carried Election Districts 4, 5, 6, 8, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 43, 44, 45.

*20th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 2,247 | 3,827 | 1,580 |

None carried.

*21st A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 4,571 | 5,183 | 612 |

Carried Election Districts 3, 6, 10, 12, 14, 19, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36.

*22nd A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 2,288 | 4,681 | 2,393 |

None Carried.

*23rd A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 11,544 | 11,971 | 427 |

Carried Election Districts 2, 10, 25, 26, 27, 31, 33, 34, 36, 39, 40, 41, 47, 49, 50, 54, 55, 59, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82.

*24th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 1,793 | 2,808 | 1,015 |

Carried Election District 11.

*25th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 2,987 | 3,184 | 197 |

Carried Election Districts 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25.

*26th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | WON BY |
|---|---|---|
| 3,436 | 3,235 | 201 |

Carried Election Districts 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

*27th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 2,253 | 2,986 | 733 |

Carried Election Districts 2, 6, 12.

*28th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 1,603 | 2,520 | 917 |

Carried Election District 7.

*29th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 2,936 | 4,310 | 1,374 |

None Carried.

*30th A. D.*

(Part of this Assembly District is in the Bronx. These are for the Election Districts in Manhattan only.)

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 2,636 | 4,214 | 1,578 |

Carried Election District 31.

*31st A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 4,781 | 4,899 | 118 |

Carried Election Districts 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 28, 36.

## BROOKLYN BOROUGH

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 87,402 | 121,679 | 34,277 |

*1st A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 2,654 | 3,689 | 1,035 |

Election Districts carried 2, 3, 6.

*2nd A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 1,460 | 2,877 | 1,417 |

Election District carried, 9.

*3rd A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 1,548 | 2,922 | 1,374 |

None carried.

*4th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 2,982 | 4,285 | 1,303 |

Election District carried, 1.

*5th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 3,959 | 5,852 | 1,893 |

None carried.

*6th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 3,362 | 3,795 | 433 |

Election Districts carried 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17.

*7th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 2,269 | 3,796 | 1,527 |

None carried.

*8th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 1,795 | 3,597 | 1,802 |

None carried.

*9th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 6,766 | 8,179 | 1,413 |

Election Districts carried, 5, 25, 33, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 50.

*10th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 3,252 | 4,829 | 1,577 |

None carried.

*11th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 3,585 | 4,697 | 1,112 |

Election Districts carried, 18, 20, 25, 26.

*12th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 4,702 | 6,321 | 1,619 |

Election Districts carried, 6, 13, 21.

*13th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 1,748 | 3,834 | 2,086 |

None carried.

*14th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 2,003 | 2,947 | 944 |

Election Districts carried, 3, 4, 5, 6.

*15th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 2,442 | 3,984 | 1,542 |

None carried.

*16th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 8,349 | 9,767 | 1,418 |

Election Districts carried, 17, 18, 24, 28, 29, 30, 36, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52.

*17th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 3,870 | 4,562 | 692 |

Election Districts carried, 5, 15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26.

*18th A. D.*

| For Suffrage | Against Suffrage | Lost By |
|---|---|---|
| 8,473 | 10,235 | 1,762 |

Election Districts carried, 3, 12, 17, 18, 28, 37, 45, 52, 55, 60.

*19th A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 1,807 | 4,377 | 2,570 |

None carried.

*20th A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 2,747 | 5,512 | 2,765 |

None carried.

*21st A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 2,076 | 2,333 | 257 |

Election Districts carried, 1, 3, 11, 14, 15.

*22nd A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 8,423 | 11,597 | 3,174 |

Election Districts carried, 43, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60.

*23rd A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 7,130 | 7,692 | 562 |

Election Districts carried, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 57.

## BRONX BOROUGH

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 34,307 | 40,991 | 6,684 |

*30th A. D.*

(Part of this Assembly District is in Manhattan. These are for the Election Districts in the Bronx only.)

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 1,006 | 1,313 | 307 |

Carried Election District 38.

*32nd A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 9,787 | 12,027 | 2,240 |

Carried Election Districts 21, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51. 62.

*33rd A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 3,802 | 5,982 | 2,180 |

Carried Election Districts 8, 9, 12, 14, 36.

*34th A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | WON BY |
|---|---|---|
| 11,485 | 10,946 | 539 |

Carried Election Districts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 33, 34, 35. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 53, 55, 66.

*35th A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 8,227 | 10,723 | 2,496 |

Carried Election Districts 2, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 28, 34.

## RICHMOND BOROUGH

*1st A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 6,108 | 7,469 | 1,361 |

Carried Election Districts 5, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 43, 47.

## QUEENS BOROUGH

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 21,395 | 33,104 | 11,709 |

*1st A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 3,639 | 6,038 | 2,399 |

None Carried.

*2nd A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 4,102 | 6,097 | 1,995 |

Carried Election District 19.

*3rd A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 6,419 | 12,070 | 5,651 |

None Carried.

*4th A. D.*

| *For Suffrage* | *Against Suffrage* | *Lost By* |
|---|---|---|
| 7,235 | 8,899 | 1,664 |

Carried Election Districts 4, 15, 17, 21, 24, 32, 41, 46, 47, 53.

### NEW YORK HONORS THE MAID

A GREAT bronze statue of Joan of Arc, modelled by Anna Vaughn Hyatt, was unveiled at Riverside Drive and Ninety-third Street, in December.

This is the first equestrian statue of the Maid by a woman. It presents the armored Joan, sword upraised, standing in the stirrups. The pedestal contains eighteen tons of stone from the dungeon in Rouen where Joan of Arc was imprisoned, as well as a plain stone from the Cathedral of Rheims, where Joan's efforts resulted in the coronation of Charles VII. This latter is a fragment of a pilaster demolished in a recent bombardment.

The statue is in commemoration of the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of Joan of Arc, which, according to common acceptance, was on January 6, 1412. In congratulating the Joan of Arc Statue Committee upon its work, President Wilson said:

"Joan of Arc is one of those ideal historic figures to whom the thought of patriotic people turns back for inspiration. In her seems to have been embodied the pure enthusiasm which makes for all that is heroic and poetic."

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I believe in giving women the vote because I consider it their right, and I believe that the responsibility of having it will develop and help them, and because I have lived for over two years in states where women voted and I know that the results accomplished were beneficial.

*BERTRAM de N. CRUGER,*
*Executive Secretary to the Mayor.*

It has now become a trite saying, but none the less true, that woman is the great moral force in the world. Apart from the injustice involved in her exclusion from political activities her participation would immeasurably lift the tone of public life. Her present helpless position is a relic of man's barbarism that will not be much longer tolerated by enlightened and self-respecting men.

*SAMUEL UNTERMEYER*

### EPISCOPAL WOMEN ENFRANCHISED

Practically all the Episcopal churches in New York have granted votes to women members.

The law in the Episcopal Church was recently amended, and it now provides that women of age and qualifications of men may vote at parish elections after the present voters vote favorably in each parish.

The church of the Heavenly Rest, Grace, St. Thomas', St. Andrew's, Calvary, Holy Trinity, St. James', Incarnation, are among those which have voted on the question favorably.

Speaking of woman suffrage in the churches, which does not imply the right to be voted for, E. L. Tefft, of Christ Church, said:

"Since 90 per cent. of the workers in our churches are women, and almost that large proportion make up the congregation, it is high time women had voice in the management of parish affairs. If I had my way, I would let them serve on vestries. Perhaps if they did, needed reforms in the conduct of business affairs would follow."

# BOOKS FOR WOMEN

## CLARA BARTON

*The Life of Clara Barton. Percy H. Epler. Published by the Macmillan Company. Price $2.50 net.*

THE life story of Clara Barton is of peculiar interest at the present time. When battlefields and trenches, Red Cross hospitals and ambulances make up the daily illustrations of our newspapers, it is interesting to look back half a century to the days when the war theatre was our own country and the actors our own kin. In 1916 we are so accustomed to the idea of women at the front it is hard to realize that in 1861 there was only one woman on the battlefield, and she was struggling to care for the wounded and dying with no Red Cross organization to help her.

A thrilling record is summed up in the lines: "Clara Barton—'Angel of the Battlefield'—Civil War, 1861-1865. Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1871. Spanish-American War, 1899. Organizer and President of the American National Red Cross, 1881-1904."

It is small wonder that she is America's national heroine. From early womanhood to her death, at the age of ninety-one, she was a public figure, honored not only by her own country, but by the nations of the world. Charles Sumner described her as one who possessed "the talent of a statesman, the command of a general and the heart and hand of a woman." General Nelson A. Miles held her "the greatest humanitarian the world has ever known," while *The Literary Digest* pronounced her "the equal of any soldier or statesman of the Civil War."

Clara Barton believed in woman suffrage. In 1886, when speaking of her attempt to complete her education, she recalled that in 1852, when she attended Clinton Seminary, there were no colleges for girls. "Glorious Susan Anthony, Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone and Elizabeth Blackwell had not labored and succeeded as they have now," was her comment. "Every girl should bless these pioneer women in her daily prayers."

In the Chapter, "Clara Barton on 'War'," we find something of her loyalty to women and appreciation of their qualities. In retrospect of the battles in the Civil War, she exclaimed, "Mothers—wives—and maidens,—would there were some testimonials grand enough for you—some tablet that could show to the world the sacrifice of American womanhood and American Motherhood in that war! Sacrifices so nobly and so firmly—but so gently and so beautifully made."

In her Red Cross address in the year of the founding of the Red Cross in America, Miss Barton spoke of women as an aid to the Red Cross and the Red Cross as an aid to the peace quest of womanhood.

Speaking of women's work for peace, she wrote to a friend, "I can never see a poor, mutilated wreck, blown to pieces with powder and lead, without wondering if visions of such an end ever flitted before his mother's mind when she washed and dressed her fair-skinned baby. Woman should certainly have some voice in the matter of war, either affirmative or negative, and the fact that she has not this should not be made the ground on which to deprive her of other privileges. She shan't say there shall be no war—and she shan't take any part in it when there is one, and because she don't take part in war, she must not vote, and because she can't vote, she has no voice in her government, and because she has no voice in her government, she isn't a citizen, and because she isn't a citizen, she has no rights, she must submit to wrongs, and because she submits to wrongs she isn't anybody.

"And 'what does she know about war,' and because she doesn't know anything about it she musn't say or do anything about it.

"I pray for peace."


**THE HOUSE ON HENRY STREET**
by
LILLIAN D. WALD
$2.00 net.
HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

A record of one of the most hopeful developments in American municipal life.

**FEMINISM IN GERMANY AND SCANDINAVIA**
by
KATHARINE ANTHONY
$1.25 net.
HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

The major part of this book deals with the Muttershutz movement and the problem of illegitimacy. Other chapters trace the influence of German and Scandinavian feminism on women's education, dress and work.

**THE STORY OF A PIONEER**
by
ANNA HOWARD SHAW
$2.00 net.
Order through
THE WOMAN VOTER

A brilliant, intimate story of her life—a story full of drama, of tears, of laughter and of thrills.

**What Eight Million Women Want**
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A convincing answer to those who doubt whether women are as yet ready for citizenship.

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